

Canyon at Asa Jones, 1 Apr 1973, *Riskind 1016* (LL); 19 Oct. 1975, 1861a (LL). Associated plants were *Cirsium turneri*, *Penstemon baccharifolius*, and *Perityle* cf. *parryi*. These collections represent range extensions upstream along the Rio Grande of ca. 100 km.

I acknowledge assistance from: Debbie Balsler, Harold Beaty, Marshall Johnston, Barney Lipscomb, Larry Lodwick, Wm. F. Mahler, Jackie Smith, Bruce Snyder, and Carroll E. Wood, Jr.—David H. Riskind, *Resource Management Section, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, TX 78744*.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF *ASTER ERICOIDES* L. AND *ASTER PILOSUS* WILLD. (COMPOSITAE)—For the widespread, common *Aster ericoides*, there is but a single report of chromosome number:  $2n = 32$  (Huziwara, Karyotype analysis in some genera of Compositae. VIII. Further studies on the chromosomes of Aster. Amer. J. Bot. 49:116-119. 1962). In light of this single report, I undertook to confirm the determination. In two local populations (*Harriman 1278*, *Harriman 14,178*, in herb. OSH), I found repeatedly  $2n = 10$  in root tips. Dr. Huziwara (of Kobe University, Japan) has kindly loaned to me the voucher specimen for his determination; the plant with which he worked proves to be *A. pilosus*, not *A. ericoides*. My report, then, establishes a correct number for *A. ericoides* but leaves open the question of whether *A. pilosus* should have as one of its chromosome numbers Huziwara's count of  $2n = 32$ , an anomalous number for a species in which  $2n = 48$  and  $n = 12$  have been reported (Van Faasen & Sterk, Chromosome numbers in asters. *Rhodora* 75:26-33. 1973). I examined one local population of *A. pilosus* (*Harriman 8822*, in herb. OSH) and likewise found  $2n = 48$ . I suggest that Huziwara's count is best treated as an error in *Aster*, perhaps stemming from some inadvertent mixing of seeds and specimens sent him by workers at the Montreal Botanical Garden.—Neil A. Harriman, *Biology Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, WI 54901*.

ADDITIONS TO ALABAMA LYTHRACEAE.—Shirley A. Graham (*Sida* 6: 80-103. 1975) recently revised Lythraceae for the forthcoming *Vascular Flora of the Southeastern United States* (A. E. Radford et al., editors). Recent collections, listed below, are additions to known ranges and supplement existing physiographic province records. These specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (NCU).

*Ammannia coccinea* Rottb. ALABAMA. INTERIOR LOW PLATEAU: Franklin Co., *Whetstone & Massey 4426*; Lawrence Co., *Whetstone & Radford 7126*. CUMBERLAND PLATEAU: Cullman Co., *Whetstone & Atkinson 3610*; Etowah Co., *Whetstone & Radford 6868*; Jackson Co., *Whetstone & Radford 7489*. COASTAL PLAIN: Barbour Co., *Kral 33202* (NCU 451006). Heretofore, the documented distribution of this species included all provinces